

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1881

Holland City News: 1880-1889

---

1-8-1881

### Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 48: January 8, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1881](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 48: January 8, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 2.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1881/2](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/2)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1881 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 48.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 464.

## The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 " "	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 8.45 a. m.	1 40 a. m.
" "	8.14 a. m.	5.20 "
" "	1.50 p. m.	* 11.15 "
" "	* 10.10 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
" "		9.40 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	1.30 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 7.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
" "	* 10.30 p. m.	* 11.30 a. m.

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	* 6.00 a. m.
" "	* 5.15 a. m.	
" "	* 11.00 "	8.15 a. m.
" "	3.20 p. m.	* 9.30 a. m.
" "	10.00 "	1.55 "
" "	* 7.40 p. m.	* 10.05 p. m.

\* Mixed trains.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

‡ Daily except Saturday.

§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	
9 10 12 20	Muskegon.	a. m. p. m.
8 25 11 47	Ferryburg.	6 00 3 05
7 55 11 42	Grand Haven.	6 55 3 35
7 00 11 12	Pigeon.	7 00 3 40
5 55 10 45	Holland.	8 40 4 06
5 25 10 25	Pittsford.	9 25 4 35
5 50 9 35	Allegan.	10 15 4 55
		12 00 5 40

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.

Two other trains run in connection with the Chicago & West Mich. R. R. by which you can leave Grand Haven at 12:45 p. m. and reach Holland 1:55 p. m. and another which leaves Grand Haven at 9:30 p. m. and reach Holland at 10:30 p. m. (Going north on these trains you leave Holland at 6:00 a. m. and reach Grand Haven at 7:05 a. m. and the afternoon train at 3:55 p. m. which reaches Grand Haven at 5:10 p. m.)

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, and points east.

Tickets to all the principal cities in the West, South, and East at popular prices.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public: River street.

MOBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

PARKS, J. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank Eighth street.

### Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fifth streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 43 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up: Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Bero's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

### Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser, would respectfully announce to the citizens that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dressing rooms, in the building, one door west of Griffin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven. Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other fancy work. 31-ly

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.: River street.

### General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.: River st.

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. The largest and best appointed hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for permanent boarders and transient guests. Every thing first-class. Cor. of Eighth and Market streets, Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland, Michigan. 8-ly

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House. Good accommodations for steady boarders, and every facility for transient guests. The English, German and Holland languages are spoken. Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

HAVERKATE & SCOTT, Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

### Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables: paper and twine; 8th street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines: cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plugging Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor. 10th and River streets.

### Notary Publics.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Van Landegend's Block.

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours night and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River st., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

### Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

### Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.: Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

### Societies.

#### I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

JOHN HUMBLE, N. G.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

#### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing can always be found at Brusse's Clothing House in the Village of Zeeland, and will be sold at greatly reduced rates for the next 60 days. 31-ly

A FULL assortment of Spectacles for old and young, of different qualities, including for weak eyes and near sighted; also thermometers and Weather Indicators, cheap at J. O. DOESBURG. 34-3m

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	35
Beans, bushel	1 00
Butter, lb	19
Clover seed, bushel	4 40
Eggs, dozen	20
Honey, bushel	10
Hay, ton	8 00
Onions, bushels	40
Potatoes, bushel	40
Timothy seed, bushel	3 25

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 50
" " green	2 50
" " beach, dry	2 50
" " green	2 00
Railroad ties	12
Shingles, A	10

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	88	90
Corn, shelled bushel	40	40
Oats, bushel	35	35
Buckwheat, bushel	65	65
Brass, 100 lbs.	18 00	60
Feed, ton	18 00	60
" 100 lb.	1 20	90
Barley, 100 lb.	1 20	90
Middling, 100 lb.	1 00	100
Flour, 100 lb.	1 00	100
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00	90
Rye bush	65	90
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	11	11
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 20	

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	5
Pork, 4x	5
Lard, 4x	8
Turkeys, per lb	11
Chickens, dressed per lb	8

## Additional Local.

### It seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

### Badly Bitten.

Pieter Kieffer, cor. Clinton and Bennett Streets, Buffalo, says: I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

ONE of the finest and largest stocks of ladies and gents' boots, and gaiters, can always be found at the large store of H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-ly

ANY kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing cut and made to order according to the latest styles. We have some very fine goods. Call and see us at BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 12-ly Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

PROF. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad is manufactured in this country from the French formula, and is the genuine. For sale by druggists.

### Morning Meditations.

Geo. Brost, Clinton Street, Buffalo, says: your Spring Blossom is a first-class remedy for sick headache and stomach derangements, and also acts well on the kidneys. Price, 50c., trial bottles 10c.

Go to D. R. Meengs for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequaled. Color, from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

AN immense stock of dry goods to pick from, a large assortment of summer dress goods, hosiery, and notions, can always be found at H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-ly

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland, you can find a very fine and complete selection of Gents' furnishing goods. Some of the 'nobbliest.' Go and see. 31-ly

### Paintings and Chromos.

Mr. Mr. Schrier, of Kalamazoo, is displaying for sale at the photograph gallery of B. P. Higgins a fine lot of paintings of his own make, which our people ought to go and see before they buy all their Christmas presents. In the same gallery can be found for sale a large supply of chromos and christmas cards. Call and see. 46-4w

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland, there is just received an immense variety of fall and winter goods, which are made up according to the latest styles, and at lowest rates. 31-ly

For Crockery and Glassware go to M. Huizenga & Co., they beat them all in the city.

## The Alpena Disaster Once More.

GRAND HAVEN, Ottawa Co., Mich., Dec. 31, 1880.

We, the jury, find in the evidence before us, that the death of the several persons found, known to have been passengers on board the steamer Alpena on the fifteenth day of October, 1880, came to their death by the foundering of the steamer Alpena, while on her usual route from Grand Haven, Michigan, to Chicago, Illinois. That said steamer Alpena, from evidence, foundered about between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the sixteenth day of October, 1880.

We also find that the said steamer Alpena was in bad condition, and unseaworthy for a passenger boat.

We further find that her "life preservers" were in bad condition, and unfit for use many of them having the appearance of having been used by passengers, and the fastenings broken off, showing that they (the fastenings) were rotten.

We further find, from the appearance of one of her "life-boats," belonging to said steamer Alpena, that it was rotten and unseaworthy.

We further find, that the steamer Alpena was manned by inexperienced sailors, except the Captain and Mates.

We further find, from the evidence of John Luikens, formerly Second Engineer on steamer Alpena, that the "holding down" bolts of the engine bed plate, were either broken, or pulling through the bottom of said steamer Alpena. That said Second Engineer, John Luikens, was ordered on every trip to turn up the bolts, viz.: the engine bed plate bolts, and turned them from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to one turn each time when performed. We further find that when he asked the Chief Engineer of said steamer Alpena to report this to the Chief Engineer of the Goodrich Transportation Co., he was told by the Chief Engineer of said steamer Alpena, to "mind his own business, and do as he was told."

We further find, from the evidence, that in the opinion of this jury, the Goodrich Transportation Company are censurable, and should be held responsible for any and all damages.

CURTIS W. GRAY, Coroner.

(Signed.)

GEO. L. STEARNS, Foreman,  
WM. WALLACE,  
I. H. SANFORD,  
J. VAN DER VEEN,  
JOHN W. HOPKINS,  
ANDREW J. EMLAW.

Now read what Mr. Goodrich thinks about it:

A representative of the Times called upon Mr. A. E. Goodrich, president of the Goodrich Transportation company, at his rooms at the Gardner house, and asked him as to the truth of the statements in the above telegram. He replied:

"I deny these charges in toto. I believe the boat was seaworthy and properly equipped in every respect, and I am confident that the company can prove these assertions. The Alpena was seen at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, about ten hours after the storm struck her in the trough of the sea, with one wheel out of water, and her machinery working under a full pressure of steam. I consider this fact as showing that her engine must have been in good condition; for had it been as stated by the jury, it would not have done so. I have good reason to believe that she worked herself over to the other shore. The proof of this is the fact that nearly everything that came ashore from her was found near Holland. As metallic life-boats never rot, I am at a loss to know what the jury means by stating that the one they inspected was in that condition. All the life-boats on the Alpena were made of metal. The vessel was inspected by the government inspector within the year, and was found in good condition and so certified by him. She was also inspected by the insurance inspector and found all right. She was insured for \$20,000, and I would not have sold her for \$60,000.

In addition to this, the company have lost fully as much more in loss of business and in other ways. So you can see that we are more interested in running seaworthy vessels than in putting rotten ones afloat and keeping them in service. We can not possible get the full value of any vessel from an insurance company, and we have from a purely business point of view, a good reason for running substantial and safe vessels. I think the fact that the company has been a favorite with the public, and has had but few disasters in the past, shows that we have not been guilty of any great amount of criminal carelessness."

Now read this: A word from ex-Superintendent Inspector Guthrie to the Editor of the Chicago Times:

"I have noticed in the Times a report by a coroner's jury at Grand Haven, upon the loss of the steamer Alpena. This verdict seems to me so full of malice that I am induced to ask of you the publication of the following remarks.

It is proper that I should state, in the first place, that the writer of this was for some years United States supervising inspector of steamboats for this district, and was for the time well informed of the condition of Capt. Goodrich's lines of steamboats, and also of his general management in regard to them.

It is easy enough to cry "mad dog," and it seems to me about as easy for a coroner's jury to make asses of themselves, and which, in this case, only deserves the public contempt.

I want to say that, in all my inspections of Capt. Goodrich's steamers, in no one instance did Capt. Goodrich or any of his employees hesitate a moment, or shrink from expense, to comply with any requirements for life-boats, fire extinguishers, life-preservers, or anything tending toward the security of life of passengers on board his steamers. I recollect at one time, probably owing to some malicious hue and cry by some discharged engineer, that the secretary of the treasury sent a special agent to investigate the condition of these steamers, and, after a thorough examination—probably unknown to Capt. Goodrich to this day,—it resulted that, in every particular, these steamers were as well, if not better, provided with every life-saving apparatus than any other steamer on the northern lakes.

In regard to Capt. Goodrich's selection of superintendents, masters, mates, engineer, etc., etc., a great many of them fell under my observation and inspection, and I think they were most generally felicitous, and in this case of the Alpena no master of a steamer ever left the port of Chicago, better qualified to force an impending storm, or, when involved in one, to find a better way out than Capt. Napier. The engineer was fully competent, and, I venture to say, never shrank from his duty or left his post until he went down with the rest.

In reference to Mr. Luiken's testimony about the holding-down bolts getting loose, and all that, it seems to me he is a little fortunate in the fact that the chief engineer is at the bottom of the lake, and cannot rise to refute it. Anyhow, an engineer finding a bed-plate bolt loose should at once screw it down without being ordered, and then, if it were broken, it would be a very easy matter to determine it, or if it were "pulling up through the bottom," it is somewhat likely that a rush of water following it up would have settled the question so that a tolerably clear intellect could have discovered it, and not left it in so much doubt that under the solemnity of an oath he could not tell which.

This life preserver business is the merest nonsense. They are never where they can rot. I may as well think of a china dish rotting in my cupboard as a life preserver under a birth in a steamboat. In reference to the "rotten life-boat," Capt. Goodrich answers that very conclusively, that they were of iron; anyway, it seems that it was not so rotten but it came safe ashore. Then again, as to "the inexperienced sailors, except the captain and mates," one would think the jury were sorely driven for reasons to sustain their report.

Again, in relation to the proper or improper inspections of the Goodrich steamers I may say that both the hull and boiler inspectors were selected by me, and their appointments secured through my agency as supervising inspector, and I should want stronger evidence than anything I have seen advanced to make me think for a single moment that they were either incompetent, derelict, or even careless in their duties.

It should be remembered by the public that traveling, either by land or water, is always attended with more or less danger, and in this case it would seem as if the elements had combined to create one of the most furious storms we in this latitude had ever experienced, and against which no human care or prudence could provide, when involved in it.

I write this without the knowledge of Capt. Goodrich—not having met him in five years—or any other person, but simply as an act of justice to a worthy fellow-citizen, and what I think is a malice, malicious presentment by the Grand Haven coroner's jury."

ALFRED GUTHRIE,  
Ex-Superintendent Inspector.

We give the different opinions expressed by the jury, owners, and inspectors, in full, so that our readers may draw their own conclusion, and thinking that this will not be the last of it yet, we reserve our opinion for a future occasion.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**THE PAYMENTS AT THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE** for the past year were larger than those of London, and exceeded the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the whole period of its existence. The table factory of Brown & Bliss, in Cherry street, New York, has been burned. Loss, \$100,000. A book of stores at Mystic River, Ct., has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$50,000.

**BENZ. K. PHELPS**, District Attorney of New York, is dead. J. W. Milne, an employee of the Pocasset National Bank, at Fall River, Mass., has fled to Canada, and a shortage of \$7,500 in his accounts has been developed.

**EPES SARGENT**, a well-known journalist and author, has just died in Boston. The daily freight traffic between New York and Philadelphia averages 3,000 tons each way. A company will soon be organized in the former city to construct two steel steamers, and divert business from the railroads. The trips are to be made in fifteen hours. There were 3,044 failures in New York city during the year 1880, the aggregate liabilities being \$19,391,582 and the assets \$8,146,391. While the gross liabilities exceed those of the preceding year by \$2,900,000, in round numbers, the number of failures is 25 per cent. less, and is the smallest since the panic of 1873.

**HERMAN W. GEDICKE**, of Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for criminal malpractice as a physician. Mrs. Theresa Reimschneider, when arraigned in a New Jersey court, pleaded guilty to the charge of marrying twelve men within six years, only one of whom is dead. Bernard Gaffney and John McDonald, miners, were killed instantly by the fall of top coal in their mine chamber at Carbondale, Pa.

### THE WEST.

**Gov. Scott**, who killed young Drury at Napoleon, Ohio, has been committed to prison to await trial, having been refused bail. The boiler of a shingle-mill at Vestaburg, Mich., exploded with such force as to tear the structure to pieces, instantly killing Frank Perkins, the engineer, and Frank Ainsly, the night watch. The main part of the boiler was thrown forty-five rods, causing the death of C. Conkey and fatally injuring George Wilcox and M. Turk.

**THE HOMESTEAK MINING COMPANY**, of Deadwood, by an expenditure of \$1,500,000, has secured possession of the most valuable portion of the gold belt in the Black Hills. A family quarrel at Francisco, Ind., ended in the death of Thomas Burchfield at the hands of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorcas Burchfield. The latter is in jail.

**A COMPANY** has been formed to introduce electric light in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. Street-car drivers in Cincinnati, in large numbers, have given up their situations, owing to the severity of the weather. Their pay is 10 cents per hour. A physician of Fond du Lac, Wis., ordered that a warm flat-iron be applied to the chest of Mrs. August Telfer, who was suffering from pneumonia. Her drunken husband used an eight-pound iron so hot that it burned its way into the cavity of the chest.

**BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S** popular play, "The Galley Slave," is the bill at Haverly's Chicago house the present week, with a very fine cast, embracing a number of old Western favorites and some new names. Next to "My Partner," "The Galley Slave" has been the most popular of Mr. Bartley Campbell's works. Perhaps it has made more money for the prolific author than any two of his plays. The performances during the week will be for the benefit of the Sixth Illinois Infantry.

**TOLEDO** reports wheat receipts for the year of over 25,000,000 bushels, the completion of three new railroads, and an increase of one-fourth in the trade of the wholesale merchants. A strange fatality occurred at Addison, Mich., New Year's night. A lady named Mrs. Canfield fell while dancing with her husband and her hand was slightly lacerated by his boot heel. Inflammation set in, tetanus followed, and in twelve hours she died. The annual report of the Chicago postoffice shows that the receipts for the past year were \$1,346,895, and the expenses \$306,207, leaving a surplus of \$1,040,688.

### THE SOUTH.

At Smithville, Va., a white man named Dunn got into a difficulty with some colored men who had met to organize a military company. He shot two of them dead, cut a third so badly that he will probably die, and inflicted less serious wounds upon several others. The death is announced of Anthony Dietrich, of Wheeling, W. Va. He was made a Mason in Prussia seventy-five years ago, was wounded nine times in Napoleon's campaigns, and witnessed the burning of Moscow.

**HEAVY SNOW-STORMS** are reported all through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and the mercury dropped down several degrees below freezing point. No such weather has been known there for twenty years.

**A TEXAS JURY** has acquitted Abe Rothchild, who was generally believed to have murdered Bessie Moore and cut her into chunks convenient for packing.

**REV. JOHN WESTRUP**, who was appointed by the Houston (Tex.) Conference as Baptist missionary to Mexico, was murdered and horribly mutilated by twenty Indians, near Monterey, Mexico. Henry Washington, a colored youth of 18, was hanged at Jackson, Miss., for murder. He confessed his guilt, and was repentant.

### POLITICAL.

**GEN. GARFIELD** is consulting with his friends about the formation of his Cabinet, and a Cleveland dispatch gives an idea of what has taken place. Although the President-elect has not yet decided upon anything definitely, it seems to be understood among those who have enjoyed his society of late that Ohio is to be skipped this time, that James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is to be Secretary of the Treasury, and that Blaine, of Maine, Filley of Missouri, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Routt, of Colorado, and Morton, of New York, are regarded by Gen. Garfield with confidence.

**A CALL** for a meeting of New York Democrats to reorganize the party in that city was responded to by a large attendance. Abram S. Hewitt was the chief speaker, the audience rising to its feet when he said

Tammany Hall is a thing of the past. It was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of fifty citizens to reorganize the party. A special Congressional election in the Third District of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Everts W. Farr, resulted in the election of Ray (Republican).

**THE GARFIELD-MOREY CHINESE LETTER** comes to the light once more in the confession, on the part of the paper that published it to the world, that it is a forgery. The editors of *Truth* have addressed a letter to Gen. Garfield, in which they say: "After a searching investigation, in which we have spared neither time, energy, nor expense, we have traced the Morey letter to its origin, and ascertained that it is a forgery. This acknowledgment is due from the journal in which that letter first appeared. It is made voluntarily, and as an act of simple justice; for, while we believed, as we did until a few weeks past, that you were the author of that letter, no bribe could tempt nor threat intimidate us into making a contrary statement. But, having ascertained our error now, it is a gratification to us to give the same prominence to this acknowledgment that we gave to the forged letter itself, and thereby make all the amends in our power for the wrong of which *Truth* was the unconscious instrument."

**SECRETARY EVARTS** is reported to have said that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. The other members, according to the same authority, are: Secretary of the Treasury, James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Secretary of the Interior, D. O. Mills, of California; Secretary of War, Senator Don Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, a Southern Republican; Attorney General, a New York Republican; Postmaster General, an Indiana Republican.

### GENERAL.

**THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT** shows the population of certain States and Territories according to the United States census of 1880. This statement is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplication of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

Alabama	1,361,241	New York	5,092,844
Arkansas	892,564	North Carolina	1,400,000
Connecticut	622,633	Oregon	174,767
Delaware	146,654	Rhode Island	274,528
Florida	266,766	South Carolina	995,706
Georgia	1,537,878	Tennessee	1,542,463
Iowa	1,624,463	Vermont	332,286
Kansas	995,335	Virginia	1,512,263
Kentucky	1,648,598	West Virginia	618,193
Louisiana	940,263	Wisconsin	1,315,388
Maine	648,945	Dist. Columbia	17,838
Massachusetts	1,783,066	Iaho	32,611
Michigan	2,169,091	Montana	39,157
Minnesota	452,432	Utah	143,907
Nebraska	62,255	Washington	75,128
New Hampshire	317,782	Wyoming	20,788
New Jersey	1,130,892		

**RECENT DEATHS:** Dr. Joseph R. Beck, a prominent physician of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

**THE RECENT PHENOMENAL OIL WAVE** seems to have penetrated to every nook and corner of the United States. It was exceptionally severe in the Southern States. The Arkansas river was frozen over solid from Fort Smith to its junction with the Mississippi, something unprecedented. At Petersburg, Va., the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero, the lowest ever recorded. In Virginia, cattle and game perished by the hundred, and deer came from their retreats to the very doors of the farmers in search of food. At Washington city it was 10 degrees below, and there was great suffering in consequence of the intense cold. In New Hampshire and Vermont the thermometer ranged from 25 to 30, and at Antrim, in Maine, the mercury fell to 38 below. Throughout New York the temperature varied from 15 and 18 below in the river valleys to 25 to 30 below in the elevated region. Quail and other wild game in the valley of the Ohio have been killed in large numbers by the Arctic weather. Among the fires of the week we note the burning of the Buford Plow Factory, at Rock Island, Ill., involving a loss of \$150,000 to \$200,000; the summer residence of James R. Keene, at Newport, R. I., loss estimated at \$100,000; four stores on Magazine street, New Orleans, entailing a loss of \$300,000; the Marion House, a bank and several stores in Jackson, Mich., loss \$80,000; and two hotels at Atlantic City, N. J., loss \$40,000; the First Methodist Church at Canton, Ohio, valued at \$45,000; the office of the *Cosmos* newspaper and an opera house at St. Charles, Mo., causing a loss of \$30,000; a fine hotel at North Adams, Mass.; an opera house at Kingston, N. Y., and the fine museum in Central Park, New York.

**ABOUT 6,000 MILES** of railway were constructed in the United States during the past year. The total mileage now exceeds 92,500, or more than any four nations of Europe. In 1879, 4,721 miles of new road were built, and this has only been exceeded three times within the past ten years. The following table shows the number of miles operated and the annual increase of mileage during the decade ending with 1879:

Year.	Miles in operation.	Annual increase.
1870	52,914	6,070
1871	60,243	7,329
1872	66,161	5,918
1873	70,278	4,117
1874	72,383	2,105
1875	74,096	1,712
1876	76,908	2,812
1877	79,089	2,181
1878	81,776	2,687
1879	86,497	4,721

**GOV. WALLACE** draws a startling picture of the audacity of robbers and murderers in New Mexico, and declares that if Congress will amend the Posse Comitatus law he can make life and property safe. He anticipates an immense influx of immigrants on the advent of spring, and will plead with the Territorial committees of both houses of Congress for liberty to use troops.

### WASHINGTON.

**THE PRESIDENT**, says a Washington telegram, has found so much difficulty in finding a suitable person to act as Secretary of the Navy for two months that he has partially decided to request Secretary Ramsey to perform the duties of both the Navy and War Departments until March 4, and, in order to comply with the technical language of the statute, will recommend him Secretary of the Navy every ten days.

**THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL** has been ordered to prepare the charges and specifications in the case of Cadet Whittaker, and a court-martial will be ordered at an early date, the sessions to be held in New York city. The excess of exports over imports for the month ending Nov. 30, 1880, were \$35,894,340; month ending Nov. 30, 1879, \$28,886,794; eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1880, \$141,361,002; eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1879, \$230,279,987; twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1880, \$162,638,044; twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1879, \$266,245,038.

**SPEAKER RANDALL**, of the House of Representatives, believes there is every probability that the bill to place ex-President Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, will be reported favorably by the Military Committee. Judge Freeman, the legal adviser of the Postoffice Department, declares that printed commercial papers filled out in writing are legally subject to letter postage.

**THE SUPERINTENDENT** of Census makes

the following approximate statement of the population of States and Territories. It is believed to be very near the official figures.

Alabama	1,262,344	Missouri	2,169,091
Alaska	40,441	Montana	39,157
Arizona	802,064	Nebraska	452,432
Arkansas	892,564	Nevada	62,255
California	864,656	New Hampshire	317,782
Colorado	194,610	New Jersey	1,130,892
Connecticut	622,633	New Mexico	112,439
Dakota	134,502	New York	5,092,844
Delaware	146,654	North Carolina	1,400,000
D. of Columbia	17,838	Ohio	3,197,754
Florida	266,766	Oregon	174,767
Georgia	1,537,878	Pennsylvania	4,282,738
Iaho	32,611	Rhode Island	274,528
Illinois	3,078,636	South Carolina	995,706
Indiana	1,978,636	Tennessee	1,542,463
Iowa	1,624,463	Texas	1,507,509
Kansas	995,335	Utah	143,907
Kentucky	1,648,598	Vermont	332,286
Louisiana	940,263	Virginia	1,512,263
Maine	648,945	Washington	75,128
Maryland	685,139	West Virginia	618,193
Massachusetts	1,783,066	Wisconsin	1,315,388
Michigan	2,169,091	Wyoming	20,788
Minnesota	452,432		
Mississippi	1,131,890	Total	50,162,650

**THE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS** for December will amount to nearly \$13,000,000, and from internal revenue nearly \$12,000,000. Fifty-nine national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$7,274,170, were organized during the year just closed. Eleven banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,046,000, went out of business, and three banks, with a capital of \$700,000, went into bankruptcy. The President having nominated Capt. Richard L. Law, of Indiana, to be a Commodore in the navy, to take his original position on the list, thirty-four Captains affected thereby have sent a memorial to the Naval Committee in Congress, protesting against such restorations over the heads of officers in faithful and continuous service. Following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at the beginning of the new year:

Old demand notes	\$ 60,745
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of '63	46,065
Two-year notes of '63	12,550
Two-year coupon notes of '63	25,120
Coupon interest notes of '63	25,120
Fractional currency, all issues	15,523,408
Total	\$362,558,424

**FOLLOWING IS THE REGULAR MONTHLY** public-debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 202,265,550
Five per cent. bonds	469,651,050
Four and one-half per cent.	250,000,000
Four per cent.	738,420,400
Refunding certificates	927,400
Navy pension fund	14,000,000

Total coin bonds	\$1,672,265,400
Matured debt	11,484,395
Legal-tenders	346,741,761
Certificates of deposit	7,005,000
Fractional currency (\$1-52,346 less amount estimated as lost or destroyed \$8,375,934)	7,147,530
Gold and silver certificates	52,211,010

Total without interest	413,135,301
------------------------	-------------

Total debt	\$2,099,885,096
Total interest	21,596,379
Cash in treasury	222,299,739

Debt less cash in treasury	\$1,899,181,735
Decrease during December	5,609,439
Decrease since June 30, 1880	42,990,539
Interest due and unpaid	2,208,833
Debt on which interest has ceased	11,484,395
Interest thereon	856,885
Gold and silver certificates	52,211,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	7,005,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1881	118,503,615

Total	\$222,299,739
Available assets	\$222,299,739
Cash in treasury	\$222,299,739
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	\$ 64,623,312
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	47,589,861
Interest repaid by transportation of mail	14,052,447
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	32,882,214

### FOREIGN.

**THE TRIAL OF THE IRISH TRAVELERS** was begun at Dublin on the 28th of December. Only eighteen jurors responded to their names. From these a jury of twelve was selected after much difficulty. Eight of the number are Catholics, three Protestants and one Quaker. Chief Justice May declined to preside in the court owing to the false interpretation which had been placed upon his remarks concerning the travelers, therefore the trial proceeded with Justices Fitzgerald and Barry on the bench. Advice from South Africa report that the Boers have seized Utrecht. They occupy Heidelberg with 3,000 and Potchefstroom with 6,000 men. British troops have sailed to reinforce the colonists at the Cape.

**THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE** is spreading among cattle in all parts of England. An address to the British nation praying for the re-establishment of the independence of Transvaal is receiving numerous signatures in Holland. A St. Petersburg journal says that all the European powers except England have agreed on the arbitration plan for the settlement of the Greek question. During the Christmas services in the church at Saillogat, France, the building fell, and seven persons were killed and about fifty persons received serious injury. The remains of Mrs. Cross (George Eliot) were buried at Highgate Cemetery, London. The mourners included the husband of the deceased, and Profs. Tyndall, Bosley, and Calvin. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Sadler, a Unitarian minister. Among those present were Herbert Spencer and Robert Browning.

**DISASTROUS FLOODS** are reported in Derbyshire, England. Spain has contracted for the construction in England of several war vessels, and is building gunboats and fast sloops in the arsenals of the peninsula, for service in Cuban waters. The steamer *Garnet* has been lost in the North sea with seventeen men, and the steamer *Montgomeryshire* on the coast of Portugal with thirty men. Both boats were British. An anti-Jewish meeting, in Berlin, was attended by such crowds that the police were obliged to close the doors. By the breaking of dykes in the province of North Brabant, Holland, eighteen villages have been flooded, causing immense damage.

**NEGOTIATIONS** between the Chinese Ambassador and the Russian Government have been concluded. It is stated that China is ready to open the empire to the commerce of Russia. The Porte has resolved to mass 100,000 troops on the Greek frontier, and co-ordinate forces at other points. A severe battle has been fought by the Russians and Turcomans, the former withdrawing a short distance.

**IT IS STATED** that 1,000 guns are each week surreptitiously sent to Ireland from Birmingham, and that within three weeks 5,000 Enfield rifles have also been forwarded. South African advices indicate that the Boers maintain the advantage they have gained. President Board, of the Orange Free State, says he is unable to prevent the Dutch colonists joining the Transvaal insurrectionists, and he may soon be compelled to resign. The London *Times* says that before February the British force at the Cape will exceed the number of the Boers. The anti-Jewish agitation in Germany appears to be gaining strength, and hard blows are tak-

ing the place of hard words. On New Year's day the students in Berlin amused themselves by assaulting Jews in the streets and smashing the windows of coffee-houses frequented by them. The report of a proposed demonstration in the United States to protest against this persecution has caused some indignation. Germany does not wish any foreign power to meddle with her affairs.

### BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The little town of Otis, not far from Michigan City, Ind., was the scene of a horrible tragedy on the last night of the old year. A wealthy German family, James Augustine, wife, two grown sons, and some younger children, lived upon their farm, two miles from Otis, a nephew, Henry Augustine, making his home with them when in the neighborhood. On the day in question Henry returned to the farm from a visit to Chicago. Supper was prepared for him and eaten. Afterward, Henry produced a bottle of whisky, which, having a bitter taste, was not drunk. Candy given the children was also bitter, and was rejected. At bed-time Henry went to bed up stairs with James Augustine, Jr. After going to bed Henry told James that he would have to get up in the night, and he need not be disturbed by him. About 11 o'clock Mr. Augustine awoke and saw Henry standing at the foot of his bed, pointing a revolver at him. Mr. Augustine drew the clothes around him and moved around in the bed to avoid being shot. Henry at once fired at him, and then at Mrs. Augustine, and then jumped out of the room and closed the door after him. Mrs. Augustine had died. The reports of the revolver awoke the sons, who slept up stairs. Christian Augustine came down stairs, asking what was the matter. Henry, in the meantime, had stepped into the hall and into the kitchen, behind the door, and when Christian came through the hall, near the bedroom door, Henry fired at him, killing him instantly. James Augustine just then came into the room, calling for his Cousin Henry. His father told him not to let him in, as he had murdered them, and would kill him if he got in. James then went to the kitchen door and held it to keep Henry from coming in. A noise which James thought came from the dead brother caused him to turn toward Christian. As he turned the assassin rushed into the room and fired at James, making a slight wound across the back. He then returned to the kitchen, and by the light of the stove reloaded the revolver, and returned to the door, which he found fastened, and asked to come in, that he was then all right and wanted to come in and help him; that he had been crazy. James told him to hand in his revolver, and he would let him in, which he did, handing him the butt, which James put in his pocket, opened the door and seized Henry, searched his pockets, and there found a broken butcher-knife. The other point of the blade was afterward found at the foot of the bed. James, in his excitement, put him in the kitchen, telling him to stay there, and called to his sister to bring him the lantern, which she did without lighting, and while he was attempting to light it Henry made a dash for the kitchen door and made his escape, without hat or boots.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a full report of the trade of Chicago for the year 1880. The totals are as follows: Produce trade, \$312,000,000; wholesale, \$364,500,000; manufactures, \$285,000,000—total, \$961,500,000; being a gain of 17 per cent. over 1879. During the year there were 7,059,194 hogs received, of which 5,700,091 were killed in the city; 1,382,397 head of cattle were received, the value of the live stock received being \$139,900,000. In manufactures the figures for 1880 compared with those of 1879 as follows:

No. of workmen	1879.	1880.
Paid for wages	\$ 86,000	\$ 94,000
Capital employed	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 39,000,000
Value of products	78,000,000	86,000,000
Capital of products	248,000,000	285,000,000

The *Denver (Col.) News* prints the following statistics of the trade of that city for 1880: Business of Denver for the year, \$52,300,000; value of new buildings erected during the year, \$3,517,000; manufactures, \$5,783,000; total, \$61,600,000; an increase over 1879 of \$19,000,000. The death-rate of the city during the year was 14.7 to 1,000. Mean annual temperature, 47°; the warmest day, 96 degrees; coldest, 13 below. During the year there were 169 clear days, 173 fair or partly clear, and 44 cloudy; total rainfall, 9.49 inches, being 6 1/2 below the average. The bullion shipped from Colorado during the year amounted to \$22,500,000.

**STATISTICS** of the commerce of St. Louis for the year 1880: Bank clearings, \$1,442,918,978, against \$1,119,468,256 last year; receipts of wheat, 19,969,202 bushels, against 17,033,362; receipts of corn, 22,228,157, against 13,360,636; oats, 5,377,078, against 5,002,165; rye and barley, 3,095,500, against 2,544,235; total receipts of grain, 50,629,940, against 38,001,398 for the previous year. Receipts of cattle, 424,720, against 470,654; hogs, 1,839,684, against 1,762,724; sheep, 205,969, against 182,648.

**THE STATISTICS** of manufacturers of Des Moines, Iowa, for the year show a total product valued at \$9,431,630; a wholesale and jobbing trade of \$10,746,982; retail trade, \$6,976,445; grain and produce, \$2,665,100; coal, \$1,055,850; pork packing, \$2,456,000.

**STATISTICS** justify the claim of Peoria that the business of that city has quadrupled within the past three years, aggregate being nearly \$400,000,000 against \$99,000,000 in 1877. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* publishes a review of the business improvement and growth of that city for 1880, showing that over 700 buildings have been erected, and improvements made amounting to \$522,285. This does not include any public buildings or State improvements.

### Women's Shoes.

It has sometimes seemed as if horses were as badly shod as could be, but women are even worse shod at the present day.

Many years ago the school-books used to contain illustrations of the feet and shoes of the Chinese ladies, which furnished an unfailing source of mirth and ridicule to the American youth.

Now fashionable women in this country wear a very similar style of shoe, with its elevated heel under the middle of the foot and its pinched toe.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Times*, says that sensible women would be very glad to wear shoes of a different pattern, but they are not to be found at the shoe stores, nor is it easy to get them made to order.

Perhaps in time it will come to walking about on stilts—which the fashionable heels of the day approach in altitude.

There is one thing about it; if girls think small calves becoming, they are sure to get them by wearing high-heeled shoes. How little women realize the draught upon their symmetry and beauty which these high heels make! If they did realize it, no woman in the country would have one on a week from to-day.—*New York Ledger*.

**HUMANITY** is won sooner by courtesy than by real benefits.

### JOKES FROM HARPER.

A LITTLE girl reproached with disobedience and breaking the commandments, said, "Mamma, those commandments break awful easy."

A FEW days after going to a wake, Bridget asked her mistress for her money. "Are you going to leave?" "Yes, ma'am; I'm going to marry the corpse's husband. He told me I was the life of the wake."

A HOSPITAL clergyman asked the official how one of the insane patients was getting along. "Oh, he's certainly getting better," was the reply, "for he told me yesterday that he had entirely abandoned the idea of becoming a preacher."

AFTER listening to the various ill-effects which people were exposed, bronchitis in Florida, yellow fever in New Orleans, lightning in the pine lands—the laziest of the group, pushing back his hat, remarked: "Fact is, it's rather dangerous livin' anywhere."

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, a noted New York stammering wit, was at his club one night, when Lawrence Jerome, turning to him, said: "Look here, Travers, I want to tell you a first-rate story." "All r-r-right," said T., "go ahead; I'll stay if the r-r-rest will."

ONE night Uncle Harvey, keeper of a poor-house down in Maine, was awakened by the groans of one of the old men. "What is



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

TWO LADS in Richmond, Va., ventured to ask a drunken man to make no noise in front of their home, as their mother was very ill. In response, one received a bullet through the eye, and the other a dangerous wound in the chest.

A TRAMP at Paterson, N. J., went to sleep on a pile of cinders fresh from a rolling-mill, and was suffocated by gaseous exhalations. The wind freshened in the night and fanned the embers to a glow, and his body was burned to a crisp.

LEVI CALKINS desired to take a second wife at Vernon, Wis., before his first wife had been dead a month. He could induce no clergyman or Justice to perform the ceremony, and so he did it himself, reading the service in the presence of witnesses.

Mrs. A. T. STEWART leads as quiet and amiable life as any rich woman in the country. She is much attached to the Episcopal church, and solely sustains the Bishopric of Long Island, to which appertain the cathedral and schools of Garden City. As an investment Garden City is a complete failure, like many of Stewart's purchases.

THE oldest living lawyer in actual practice is Asgill Gibbs, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Gibbs is now in his 94th year, and for seventy years has never been absent from his office for a single day on account of illness. He is to-day in the enjoyment of perfect health and in possession of all his faculties. Mr. Gibbs has never used tobacco in any form, and, as for intoxicating liquors, he is ignorant of their taste. His diet has always been ample but simple.

The Senate will lose its "watch-dog of the treasury" if Mr. Edmunds should go on the Supreme bench. "Don't you know," said a Washington lobbyist, "that, when the old cuss comes in the Senate and sits down and lets his right eyebrow drop down about three-quarters of an inch lower than the left, hell is always to pay? He is the meanest old cuss about objecting to everything, anyway; especially anything with money in it; but when he hangs down his right eyebrow he'll object to the Lord's prayer."

An English writer hits off very neatly the horse census, and the characteristics of the animals in each country. He places the number in the whole world at 49,000,000, and classifies them thus:

Great Britain.....	2,250,000
United States and Canada.....	11,100,000
Germany, fiddle-headed and washy.....	3,460,000
France, underbred and dull.....	3,000,000
Hungary, light and gassy.....	2,180,000
Turkey, barbed.....	1,000,000
Russia, mostly nondescripts.....	21,000,000

There would be much money in the business of raising good stock horses in the Western grazing-lands, which at present are devoted chiefly to feeding cattle for the Eastern and European markets. It is a noteworthy fact that Oregon, which ceased importing cattle barely fifteen years ago, now drives eastward annually 200,000 head. But the raising of horses is an industry yet in its infancy.

A CONNECTICUT clergyman, being asked to officiate at the funeral of a poor man's wife, inquired of the widower what carriages had been hired; and, when told, requested that a particular team and vehicle be obtained in addition, because they were the ones he and his wife habitually used, and he might wish to take a pleasure ride after the services. This disgusted the widower, and he secured the services of another minister. On the following day, the first clergyman sent for him, and inflicted a severe reprimand for disrespectful treatment of his late wife's pastor. "I want you to understand," said he, "that when I marry or bury any one I am paid for my services. As for that other fellow, he's always ready to do any dirty work."

Mrs. ROBERT L. STUART, says a New York correspondent, is at the head of the cooking-school. What a noble example this woman gives the public. Her husband is worth \$4,000,000, but this does not relieve her of the claims of duty. She takes an interest in social advance, and therefore lends her influence to the improvement of the culinary art. The Stuarts have always been a useful family, and, though limited to two generations, they have done enough to immortalize the name. The father came from Edinburgh, a bankrupt in purse, fleeing from his creditors, but rich in purpose and in courage. He opened a cent candy shop and worked

fifteen hours a day, until the creditors were paid in full. The amount was £1,500, equal to \$7,500, but money was then worth double its present value. The sons inherited the business, which they made immensely profitable, but they shared their profits liberally with objects of benevolence. They have been among the leading philanthropists of the day, and their benefactions in the aggregate are probably more than a million.

THE "Passion Play," as presented at Ober-Ammergau in 1880, was a paying piece. The forty performances brought in \$520,000, an average of \$13,000 for each performance. The every-day theater manager would be glad to secure a play that would bring him one-thirteenth part of that. The proceeds have been divided into four parts, one-quarter being divided among three inhabitants of the village as are householders, one-quarter set apart for expenses of the theater, and one-quarter divided among the actors, and the fourth given to the public schools. The performances were attended by 175,000 persons, among them a King, a Prince Imperial, a Grand Duke, and many other distinguished people.

Few other classes of statutes have given rise to so many absurd prosecutions as the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A Scotchman recently got into difficulty in Leith, the port of Edinburgh, by trying to prevent the infliction of cruelty upon an animal of his own by the animal of another. His dog, a small one, was attacked by a larger dog in the street. He endeavored in vain to separate the combatants, though assisted in his efforts by his wife, his servant, and a police officer. Then he broke his umbrella on the larger dog, and finally, as a last resort, he wounded the animal with his knife in order to drive him away. The dog died, and the slayer was prosecuted under the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and convicted by the magistrates, who fined him thirty shillings. He appealed to the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, where the conviction was very properly reversed, on the ground that the statute applied only to those who inflicted suffering upon animals without cause. No opinion was expressed upon the question whether the defendant would be chargeable in a civil action for causing the death of the dog, although the court referred to it; but we suppose a man has the right to employ all necessary force in behalf of his own dog to repel and overcome the attacks of another dog.

**Speculations as to the Future Life.**  
Years ago, in the days of Bishop Butler, very much stress was laid upon the analogies in nature illustrating, and supporting the idea of a future life, and the treatises then written were models of intellectual power and patient research. A great impression was produced, not only upon uneducated but educated minds. Since that period science has progressed with giant strides, and at every step has so largely added to the list of striking analogies or incidental proofs, that the illustrations of early date seem few in number and dwarfed in proportion and force. The idea of an unseen immaterial existence involves, also, the idea of unseen activities and correspondence in the rayless realm. The most stolid of us can not fail to be impressed with the beautiful analogies which recent scientific discovery affords. Do we not every day converse with unseen friends long distances away, do we not recognize their familiar voices, in homes separated from us by rivers, woods, and mountains? These voices come out of the darkness, guided by a frail wire which science provides as a pathway. Even when the curtain of night is drawn about us the voices are heard, and we have not the shadow of a doubt of their integrity and identity.

And further, have we not analogies of sight which startle us by their significance? Is it not true that when abroad we are open to the view of unseen observers long distances from us, and our every act and movement known? The excellence of optical instruments is such that we have seen the motion of the lips of persons in conversation, while sitting on a house balcony three miles distant, the observed, of course, wholly unconscious of being seen by any one. If our friends in this life, dead to us (hidden as they are by the shroud of space), can be seen, and we can hear their voices, their shouts of laughter, the words of the hymns they sing, the cries of the little ones in the mothers' arms, is it very absurd to anticipate a time when those dead to us by the dissolution of the body may, by some now unknown telephone, send us voices from a realm close at hand, but hidden from our mortal eyes.

We have no proofs to offer that this realm of the departed, this home of the soul, is close at hand, but it is certainly more reasonable and sensible to adopt this hypothesis than the popular one of a material world or place, somewhere afar off in the depths of space. One view seems possible, the other absurd. —*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A NOTE from her father's counsel, offering to conduct her divorce suit free of charge, was among the presents received by a Philadelphia bride.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

A PLACE near Blackmar's on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, is named Pokahuddle.

THE Marshall House, at Ludington, has burned down. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500.

THE man who laid the first rail for a railroad west of the Allegheny mountains is still living in Adrian.

A NEW Presbyterian society of twenty-two members has been organized at Greenbush, Alcona county.

THE burnt district in Stanton is being rapidly rebuilt with fine, substantial brick stores and brick blocks.

A SAGINAW man thinks that when the next census is taken the Upper Peninsula will have a population of 175,000.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association will be held in the Capitol at Lansing, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m.

THE Michigan Salt Association is the name of a new salt company formed at Bay City. It has a capital of \$200,000.

THE *Menominee Range* says that a number of brick-yards will be started in and around Florence and Commonwealth next season.

CONGRESSMAN HOBBS was summoned home from Washington by the sudden and dangerous illness of his daughter at Saginaw.

AT East Saginaw the telephone does public and fire-alarm duty, and the city pays a night clerk at the telephone office \$700 a year salary.

THE Michigan Central railroad has paid all claims arising from the accident at Jackson, last October, in full. They amounted to \$70,000.

THE lumber cut of Gladwin county this season is estimated at 200,000,000 feet, and about 2,000 transient men are employed in the woods of that county.

THE country about Ontonagon is full of foxes. One farmer killed eight in one week, and then did not make up his losses of poultry.

MR. KING, of Cheboygan, set a trap to catch rabbits, and caught a very large and savage lynx, which had to be killed before it could be taken from the trap.

FARMING pays in the Upper Peninsula; first-rate cash markets in the mining regions, and fairly good crops of certain kinds; game crops generally first-rate and reliable.

THE testing process which has been going on at the salt well in this village for some time past, shows conclusively that the brine obtained here is equal in strength to any in the State.—*St. Louis Herald.*

THE managers of the Port Huron and Northwestern railway desire to extend their line to Bay City, but want the people of Bay City to give \$50,000 toward the project, beside yard room and right of way through the city.

LAKE SUPERIOR slate wherever it has been used below has made a hit—a palpable hit—and yet this branch of industry is allowed to lag to that degree that there isn't a quarry in Baraga county at work.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette.*

A DINNER pail exploded near Negaunee, the other day, and the owner had his arm badly scalded from the shoulder to the elbow. The pail was of a new kind, constructed on air-tight principles, and no steam could escape from it.

NOTHING personal intended, but a real, genuine two-legged dog, six days old, is now taking his, or rather her, regular rations at the residence of M. C. Cox, in this city. This singular freak of nature is attracting much attention. The pup is of female persuasion and of the black and tan breed, very small. Her hind legs are perfect, and she has no others. Where is Barnum?—*Manistee Times and Standard.*

WE were shown last week a specimen of what is called "cotton stone," taken from a bed near Piquette. It was of a whitish-brown color, of light weight. Scraped lightly with a pocket-knife, a white substance came off resembling cotton flyings, which it was impossible to burn with a lighted match. We are told that this substance is being pressed into cloth in Canada, where it also exists, and made into firemen's clothing.—*Midland Democrat.*

## Coercive Measures.

A Galveston Irishman has a very bright boy, who reads the papers. The other morning the old man asked Patrick junior why he didn't return the change from the marketing. There was no answer except that the boy muttered: "The toirant."

"Have you fed the pig, Patrick?" A stony stare was the only reply.

Then, for about fifteen minutes, there was a vision of a son closely pursued by a bareheaded father, revolving around the house until the latter overtook the former and yanked him over a water-barrel.

"I was only thyring Boycott on yez, feyther; for the sake of ould Ireland lave me alone."

"It's a boy caught ye are," panted the old man. "I'll tache ye to thrifle wid a home-ruler," and he reached out and gathered a barrel-stave.

The application of coercive measures could be heard four blocks off.—*Galveston News.*

## Habit.

A bad habit is so readily acquired that great care should be taken to teach children only such things that may hereafter be for their good. In case of sickness those that use liquors, brandies or wines should not, in their homes, administer it as a sovereign remedy against all ill—as is so often done in many places; it cultivates a taste for stimulating food, for everything highly seasoned, and when used fosters the taste for tobacco, which in turn seeks for a new stimulus in liquors. The result is sorrowing households and broken hearts—

where joy and happiness should be supreme instead. Take care of the little ones, and by example do not lead them astray.

## AT THE CAPITAL.

**Michigan's New Administration—The Senatorial Contest—It Will Be a Sharp and Hotly-Contested One.**

LANSING, JAN. 1, 1881.

In writing this first letter of a series that are expected to follow, we are reminded that it must necessarily consist largely of prophecy rather than facts, yet it is not at all improbable that what this lacks in interest to the general reader will be more than supplied by future notes from the Capital City.

## NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We are reminded, as we glance at the date at the head of this article, that to-day is to witness a change (not political, but personal) in our State Government, and that Gov. Crosswell, who is an honest and honorable man, a very pleasant and social gentleman, and who has given Michigan as good and clean an administration of its affairs as she ever had, for the past four years, is to step down and turn over the reins of government to Gov. David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, a man who is known and respected for sterling worth, honor and ability, and who comes to the Executive chair from years of practical and thorough schooling in business and political life. In the course of a pleasant chat, only a day or two since, with the outgoing and incoming Governors, your correspondent was thoroughly impressed with the idea that, while Gov. Crosswell's administration has been clean, pure and satisfactory, Gov. Jerome's will be no less so. Possibly a few words as a pen portrait of the new Governor may not be out of place here. He is tall (fully six feet) and erect, but can hardly be called slim, and will weigh probably 150 to 160 pounds; wears full beard cut to the medium length and quite gray, and is in the neighborhood of 50 years old; has a clear, keen eye, and is a sharp, shrewd, practical man, who has good sense and knows how to use it without attempting to ape any of the agony so foolishly demanded by so-called "cultured society."

The new Lieutenant Governor, M. S. Crosby, of Grand Rapids, is a bright, clear-cut, practical man, who has not yet reached 40 years; a graduate of the Rochester (N. Y.) University, and a man who will preside over the Senate with ease, dignity and impartiality, and to whom the duties are not entirely new, he having been an able member of that body in 1873.

Attorney General J. J. Van Riper, of Berrien county, also comes to his new duties with a first-class reputation for legal knowledge and experience, and has been Prosecuting Attorney of his county for several years.

Secretary of State William Jenney, State Treasurer B. D. Pritchard, Auditor General W. Irving Latimer, Commissioner of Land Office James M. Neasmith, and Superintendent of Public Instruction C. A. Gower all enter upon their second term with the well-earned plaudits of "well done" from the million and a half and more of people whom they have faithfully served.

## THE IN-COMING LEGISLATURE.

Up to yesterday noon, only one of the 132 members of the incoming law-makers had arrived upon the ground, and he a Democrat, so that any attempt at "pumping," for political or legislative facts, upon our part, was entirely out of the question. It is expected, however, that Monday's trains will not only pour into the city nearly or quite all of the members of both houses, but such a crowd of "third house" members as Lansing has not seen for several years, if ever before, the organization of the Legislature and the pending Senatorial contest together, serving to thoroughly rouse up the political feelings of every man who is interested in such matters.

Aside from all minor issues, and towering above them all in interest, is the SENATORIAL CONTEST.

which is to be at least a triangular fight, with several counties yet to hear from in the way of dark horses. At present the avowed and active candidates are: The present incumbent, ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit; ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, also of Detroit, and Congressman Omar D. Conger, of Port Huron. The former, who was appointed Senator by the Governor upon the death of Michigan's ablest leader, Zachariah Chandler, something over a year ago, was Governor of the State from 1869 to 1873; while Mr. Bagley was his immediate successor (as he hopes to be now), and served his State from 1873 to 1877. The latter is Michigan's senior Congressman, who has continuously represented the Seventh district (Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties) in Congress for the last twelve years, and has just been re-elected for the seventh term. He had previously served as a State Senator for six years, and held other important offices, so that his legislative experience has been a long and thorough one, while his reputation is not confined to Michigan but is national. Each of them has many warm and earnest friends, who announce that their men are in the field to stay. Fifty-nine votes will be necessary to nominate in the caucus, which has usually been held at the very first of the session, but which will hardly be held this time until very nearly time for the election, which must be held (or attempted) on the 18th, the second Tuesday after the organization. As neither candidate claims more than forty to fifty at the outside, with these claims denied by others, the prospects are good for a long and closely-contested struggle, possibly resulting in bringing out a dark horse, in which event the friends of ex-Gov. Crosswell, ex-Speaker Jonathan J. Woodman, and others, expect to put in their best work for their men. At present it is not possible to even conjecture what will be the outcome of the contest, but the people will join in the sentiment, "May the best man win."

## OBSERVER.

## Poets Laureate.

Concerning the institution of Poet Laureate, Disraeli remarks ("Curiosities of Literature") that "the custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself. Frederick the Second crowned the King of Verses at Ancona in 1220. Petrarch received the laurel crown at Rome on Easter day, in 1341. Maximilian I. founded a poetical college at Vienna, in 1504. In England the King's versifier existed as early as 1251. Guillemus Peregrinus and Robert Bacton acted as royal poets to Richard the First and Edward the Second respectively. Chaucer assumed the title of Poet Laureate about 1369. The title of King's Poet Laureate first occurs in the reign of Edward the Fourth, when John Key held the office. The first patent was granted in 1630. The ode performed at the court on New Year's day was discontinued in 1790. Since the appointment of S. Daniel, in 1599, the office has, except in the case of Dryden, been held for life. It is passing strange to find the names of Dryden and Nahum Tate occurring in the same list. Mr. Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate in 1850 on the death of Wordsworth.

Consult the lips for opinions, the conduct for convictions.

## OUR POPULATION.

Some Interesting Statistics of the New Census.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The total population (exclusive of Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska) is 50,152,550. The United States is thus shown to be the second most numerous nation in the civilized world. Not counting the negroes, who are estimated to number 6,000,000 souls, the population of this country considerably exceeds that of the German empire. Russia only remains in the lead with 65,000,000 inhabitants in the empire proper. But these returns are half guesses, and might be largely diminished or increased by an official count. It is safe to say that, unless the growth of the country is checked by some unforeseen cause, the population of the United States in ten years will equal or exceed that at present accorded to Russia. The percentage of growth is far higher in the former than in the latter. In industrial, social and political power the United States is almost infinitely superior to Russia. Indeed, the American republic has no serious rivalry to fear from any quarter. England is her only equal in financial resources and Germany in fighting force; and the situation of the country is such that she can have no apprehension of interference with her domestic affairs by any power or combination of powers.

The following tables show the distribution of population by sections, and the relative increase in each division of the country in the last ten years. The States formerly known as the Middle States and New England are bunched together. They make a group of nine Eastern States. It will be observed that the rate of growth in Vermont—one-half of 1 per cent.—has been the lowest of any State in the Union, and that of Maine the third lowest, Nevada coming between. The table of Eastern and Middle States is as follows:

States.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Maine.....	626,915	648,945	22,030	3 1/2
N. Hampshire.....	318,300	347,784	29,484	9
Vermont.....	330,551	332,287	1,736	1/2
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,783,086	325,735	22
Rhode Island.....	217,353	276,428	59,175	27
Connecticut.....	537,454	622,683	85,229	16
New York.....	4,387,464	5,083,173	695,709	16
New Jersey.....	906,096	1,130,892	224,796	25
Pennsylvania.....	3,522,050	4,282,738	760,688	21 1/2
Total.....	12,303,534	14,508,115	2,204,581	18

Ohio and all the States and Territories west to the Rocky mountains and north of Mason and Dixon's line are included in the second group. The rate of growth in the States and most of the Territories west of the Mississippi has been very rapid. The other communities in what was formerly known as the Northwest have had a slower, but still healthy, growth. Montana shows a positive loss of population, as does also Arizona, which is included with the Pacific States. The soil of these Territories is for the most part worthless, and their mines have not fulfilled the promises that have been made for them. The group of thirteen Northern and Western States and Territories is as follows:

States and Territories.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Ohio.....	2,665,290	3,197,794	532,504	20
Michigan.....	1,187,234	1,634,096	446,862	38 1/2
Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,978,858	298,221	18
Illinois.....	2,539,891	3,078,636	538,745	21
Wisconsin.....	1,064,985	1,315,386	250,401	23 1/2
Minnesota.....	446,056	780,807	334,751	75
Iowa.....	1,194,320	1,624,463	430,143	36
Nebraska.....	129,322	452,432	323,110	242
Missouri.....	1,741,225	2,163,091	441,766	25
Kansas.....	373,229	935,335	562,106	150
Colorado.....	47,164	194,649	147,485	312 1/2
Dakota.....	40,051	134,002	93,951	234
Montana.....	39,895	39,157	738	2
Wyoming.....	11,515	29,788	18,273	80
Total.....	13,140,922	17,615,494	4,474,572	34

\*Decrease.  
Missouri is put with the South, though geographically she belongs with the North. Her social and industrial development has been the same as that of the other ex-slave States, and for that reason she is classed with them. The Territory of New Mexico, being the only distinctly Southern Territory, is put in the same group. The table embraces sixteen States and one Territory:

States and Territory.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Delaware.....	125,015	146,654	21,639	17
Maryland.....	780,894	935,139	154,245	19 1/2
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,512,203	287,040	23 1/2
West Virginia.....	442,014	618,193	176,179	40
N. Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,400,000	328,639	30 1/2
S. Carolina.....	755,696	995,706	240,010	31
Georgia.....	1,184,169	1,538,083	353,914	30
Florida.....	188,248	236,566	48,318	25 1/2
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,648,599	327,588	24 1/2
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,542,463	283,943	22 1/2
Alabama.....	996,992	1,262,344	265,352	26
Mississippi.....	827,922	1,131,899	303,977	36 1/2
Louisiana.....	726,915	940,263	213,348	29
Arkansas.....	484,471	802,564	318,093	65 1/2
Texas.....	818,899	1,597,505	778,606	95
New Mexico.....	111,333	118,436	7,103	6
Total.....	12,308,443	16,457,519	4,149,076	34

The States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, seven in number, are classed together:

States and Territories.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
California.....	582,031	864,686	282,655	48 1/2
Oregon.....	101,883	174,767	72,884	71 1/2
Nevada.....	58,711	62,265	3,554	6
Washington.....	37,432	75,120	37,688	100 1/2
Idaho.....	20,583	32,611	12,028	58
Utah.....	23,581	143,907	120,326	511 1/2
Arizona.....	41,710	40,441	1,269	3
Total.....	941,031	1,393,797	452,766	48

\*Decrease.  
The District of Columbia does not belong to any section. It has a large floating population, which is composed partly of Government officials. It is accordingly put by itself, and appears in the summary which is appended:

GROUP.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Eastern.....	12,303,534	14,508,115	2,204,581	18
Northern.....	13,140,922	17,615,494	4,474,572	34
Southern.....	12,268,443	16,457,519	4,189,076	34
Pacific.....	941,031	1,393,797	452,766	48
District.....	131,700	177,638	45,938	35
Alaska.....	38,786,538	50,152,550	11,366,012	29 1/2
Indian Ter.....	70,680	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50,152,550	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen that Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the statement for 1880. There were in 1870 about 860,000 Indians sustaining tribal relations. None of these are included in the count for purposes of representation. When the Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska are added, it is probable that the total population will be found to exceed 50,500,000.

The following table shows the relative growth of population in each group from 1860 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1880:

	Per cent. increase. 1860-1870.	Per cent. increase. 1870-1880.
Eastern group.....	18	18
Northern group.....	34	34
Southern group.....	34	34
Pacific group.....	48	48
District of Columbia.....	35	35

General average..... 23 1/2 34 1/2  
There has been a considerable addition, not only to the aggregate population, but to the rate of growth, though the lower average in the previous decade was unquestionably



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SAURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

### JOHN BRIGHT ON ARBITRATION.

At the session of the Pennsylvania Peace society, in Philadelphia, a few days since, a letter from the Hon. John Bright of England, was read by Alfred H. Love, who explained that it had been received in reply to a communication sent Mr. Bright by the Connecticut Peace society, held in Mystic in September last, asking him to convey to Mr. Gladstone a series of resolutions adopted at the convention, urging universal arbitration, and specifying certain cases in which it might be employed. After expressing his disinclination to convey to Mr. Gladstone the enclosed resolutions, and suggesting that they be sent direct by the society to the prime minister, Mr. Bright discusses the question presented in the resolution, and says: "There are cases in which it can not be applied. Many such present themselves to your mind. It is not applicable to the cases you specify, as your own history, the history of the United States, affords examples of cases in which nothing can be done by arbitration. Who could have arbitrated between the colonies of North America and the England of George III.; or who could have interfered with advantage, between the slave power and the government of your country, in the year 1861? It is not a justification of war to say that in many cases, between nations, arbitration is an impossible remedy. Arbitration is often good, and may be, and I doubt not will be, more and more frequently adopted, but there are cases, and not a few, when it can not be called in with any advantage. What is wanted is a stronger sense of the evil of war, and of the crime of which it is the cause, and a desire on the part of all Christian men to suppress it. Then men will look on disputed questions without passion, and will strive to settle them without bloodshed, and will refuse to make the tremendous sacrifices which wars involve, at the bidding of ambitious and wicked rulers and statesmen."

### Miserableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

### Special Notices.

#### Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND.  
Clerk's Office, Dec. 22nd, 1880.  
To Union School premises, Arnold De Feyter, Peter A. Kleyse.  
You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks has been reported by the Board of Special Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1881, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at the Common Council Room, in said City, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Special Assessors to review said roll.  
By order of the Common Council,  
Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

### New Advertisements.

## Otto Breyman

Dealer in



## Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc.  
Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-17

## CASH

Will be paid for old iron at the Holland City Foundry.

Wm. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-17

## Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

## G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, WATER PROOF, FLANNELS, and a novelty in SKIRTS—(beautiful cashmere) Satin Skirts, etc., etc.

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn.

## Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of

## Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

Ribbons, Trimmings, in Silks & Satins, Table Linens, etc.,

A full line of PROVISIONS, also GROCERIES YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Have our own team and deliver goods free of charge in the city.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

## FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and lot, foundry and finishing shop and lot, steam engine, yard and all its appurtenances. Inquire of

W. H. WASHER,

Or Wm. H. DEMING, Holland Mich. 22-6m

## The Best Paper!!

### TRY IT!

Beautifully Illustrated.

39TH YEAR.

## The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The Scientific American is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid illustrations, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms: \$3.25 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discounts to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

In connection with the PATENTS SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, MUNN & CO., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.  
Branch Office, cor. F. & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

## YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal. 29-17

### Chancery Sales.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—in Chancery.  
Albertus Van Duren and Jaantje Doeburg,

Complainants,

vs.  
John Duursema, Janna Duursema, Tobias Koffers, Geert Gringhuis and Janna Gringhuis,  
Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of April, A. D. 1880, Notice is hereby given that on the Fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, as follows, to-wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the city of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All of that part of lot numbered two, in block thirty-seven, in said city, which is bounded on the north side and on the south side, by the north and south lines, of said lot, which is bounded on the east side by a line running from the north to the south line of said lot parallel with and twenty-six feet west from the east line thereof, and is bounded on the west side by a line running from the north to the south lines of said lot, parallel with and fifty-four feet and three inches west from the east line of said lot.

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., December 31, A. D. 1880.

AREND VISSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor. 47-7w

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies as well as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

10 CENTS A MONTH

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The Chicago Ledger will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above. Send in your name. Address

46-5w THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

## The SUN for 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eye-sight. The Sun long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fullness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning the Sun prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. The Sun's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The Sun believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The Sun believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Kings for monopoly, the Kings for plunder, and the Kings for Imperial power.

Our terms are as follows:

For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.75 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of the Sun, New York City.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH., December 27, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat, on Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881, viz: Mannus Boerisen, Homesteaded No. 6944 for the S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 sec. 36, T. 6 N. R. 15 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John DeVries, of Zeeland P. O., and James Stanning, of Zeeland P. O., and Hendrik Kuipers, of Zeeland P. O., all of Ottawa County, Michigan.

47-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We do not ask expense of travel and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address, STEVENSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Bernard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, of the township of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, of the city of Holland, county and state aforesaid, dated on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1878, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 8, of mortgages on page 457, by which default the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage has become operative, and upon which said indenture of mortgage, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, the said power of sale having become operative, by reason of the default of said Bernard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, in not paying the first two installments and interest as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and the said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to consider the whole amount of said principal and interest of said indenture of mortgage, to be due and payable after the lapse of thirty days, after said default, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and more than thirty days having elapsed prior to the date of this notice, and said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to take the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, the consideration in said indenture of mortgage, and the interest from the date thereof, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the property described therein, or so much thereof, as will be necessary to pay the debt secured thereby, together with interest at ten per cent., legal costs of advertisement, and sale, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said indenture of mortgage, on Tuesday the 15th day of February, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, at that place of holding the Circuit Court of said county, at which said time and place will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the property described in said indenture of mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said debt, interest, legal costs, and said attorney fee, as follows, to-wit: All of those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and situate in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further known as lots numbered one, two, nine and ten, (1, 2, 9 and 10), in block numbered four, in M. D. Howard's addition to the city of Holland, according to the recorded map on record in the Register's Office for Ottawa county, Michigan.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 17th, 1880.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN,

JAN PAUELS,

Mortgagees.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Mortgagees. 41-13

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## Wanted.

30 to 30 cords of Maple or Beech 4 feet wood. Inquire of

M. MOHR.

45-4w at the Soap Factory, Holland, Mich.

## To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN!

## PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

A Positive and Permanent Cure Guaranteed in all cases of

Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,

HIGH COLORED URINE, PAIN IN THE BACK, SIDE OR LOINS, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise. This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful curative effects. It cures by absorption; no nauseous internal medicines being required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed.

Ladies, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or diseases peculiar to females, or in fact any disease, ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch

FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

## Prof. Guilmett's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. The pad cures by absorption, and is permanent. Ask your druggist for this pad and take no other. If he does not keep it, send \$1.50 to the FRENCH PAD CO., (U. S. Branch) TOLEDO, OHIO, and receive it by return mail. For sale at Heber Walsh, wholesale and retail druggist, Holland, Mich.

32-17

## Read This!! NEW FIRM!

Just Received at the Store of

## P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of

## SHAWLS AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

Underwear for both Sexes. Flannel and woolen Blankets, Ribbons—as fine an assortment as any in the city—cheap. Nubias, Misses and Children's Knit Hoods.

## COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

Dress Goods from 10c and upward, and a full assortment of Ladies' Skirts.

Gents' White Shirts—the best 50c Shirt ever sold in Holland.

Feathers of the best grade always on hand at bottom figures.

—A Full Stock of—

## GROCERIES

A better 50c Tea than ever; Roasted Coffee of many varieties. The best cheese. New Holland Herring, by the keg or piece. The Best Oat Meal always on hand and fresh, etc., etc.

Salt by the pound or barrel.—Harris & Smith's Safety Lamps, and many more goods, too numerous to mention.

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

## FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat Market and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sauces. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade. The stand is one door west of the store on the corner of Eighth and Fish Street.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

## New Stock! New Store!

## Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobaccos and Cigar Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

## Again in Business.

The undersigned has again opened a store of general merchandise, on the corner of

Eighth and River Streets,

where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may deem it to their advantage to deal with him.

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Provisions Etc.,

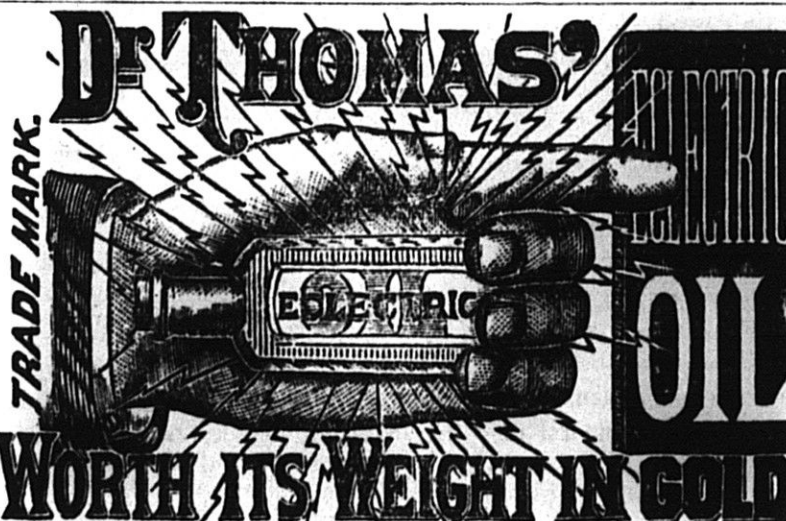
Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc.,

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-



## THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

A. S. Russel, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: The wonderful success of Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, catarrh, bronchitis, lame back, etc., make the demand for it very great.

## THE DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Messrs. FOSTER, MILBURN & Co.:

Regarding the sale of Thomas' Electric Oil, we are gratified in being able to inform you that since we took the agency, three months ago, for the sale and introduction of Electric Oil, our very large sales proves conclusively to our minds; this remedy has extraordinary merits as witnessed by the unprecedented sale. We anticipate a large increase in the sale, as its virtues become more generally known.

Yours, truly,

R. JONES & SON,

Dealers in Drugs and Surgical Instruments.

SOLD BY D. R. MEENGS.

Go to D. R. MEENGS for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

## MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk, FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS, Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks, Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery, Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery, SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH



## Notings.

Ohio is a sort of political dollar store.

The public schools will be opened again on Monday next.

The dredge was launched with good success on Tuesday last.

Fishing through the ice has commenced again, near point Superior.

Our fruitgrowers think that the buds have not been injured during the late cold snap.

The new County officers have taken their seats, and "all is quiet on the Potomac."

Our ice harvest is immense. Hundreds of cords are being stored away by the different parties.

The finest New Year's present we have heard of was received by Mr. Alfred Huntley—a bouncing daughter.

There is considerable alarm in Liverpool over the finding of bottles of petroleum at Carriers' and Haskisson docks.

The pupils of Hope Church Sabbath School indulged in a sleighride on Tuesday afternoon. It took six large sleighs to hold them.

News just received from Dr. Ledebor, at Spearfish, Dakota, indicates that they are all well, and closed the old year with 22 degrees below zero.

According to a custom adopted by the Evangelical Alliance, prayer meetings have been held every evening during the first week of the year, in this city.

Now is the time to get your job printing done. We have received another lot of new type, which will enable us to serve our customers better than ever before.

A rumor is on the street that Mr. G. Vyn has made large purchases of valuable timber land in Eastern North Carolina. If that is so, you can bet there is money in it.

The New Year's Eve Hop on Friday evening last, was well attended, in spite of the stormy weather. The affair passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily, so as to encourage the Rebeccas to try it again in the near future.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Lyceum Hall, held a few days ago, for the purpose of electing officers, the following gentlemen were elected: Mr. R. Werkman, president; Mr. J. G. Van Putten, treasurer, and Mr. Chas. Waring, manager.

At an election of officers for the current term of Holland City Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected: Thos. McMaster, N. G.; Will. H. Rogers, V. G.; M. Harrington, R. Sec'y; O. Breyman, Treas.; M. Harrington, Representative to Grand Lodge. The installation will take place on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Beaverdam, reports considerable sickness among the children in his neighborhood, consisting of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Mr. G. Schut lost a child by scarlet fever, aged four years, on the 2nd inst., and Mr. Wm. Top one of three and a half years old on the 4th inst. The public school was closed to prevent the spread of this contagious disease as much as possible.

Come now, let us start the New Year right. We learn from reliable sources that Mr. F. Wallin, who has a large tannery about three miles on this side of Saugatuck, is going to tear up where he is and locate somewhere else. Now let us immediately make him an offer so that he will plant it here, where he can have ample rail and water route facilities. That institution planned here might be the beginning of a new life here; but at any rate, would furnish the subsistence for fifty families. Now, if anything is done, let us do it quick.

Several months ago the "king of the leather business in this country and Europe"—Mr. Schultz—sent a roll of 25 hides to the different large tanneries throughout the United States, to be made into sole leather, according to the three different processes—non-acid hemlock, acid and hemlock, and Union—for the best of each of which he offered a gold medal. Among the different tanneries throughout the United States the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company were the recipients of a roll of hides, which they manufactured into sole leather and sent it to New York to await the decision of the experts of the society. On Friday last the golden medal arrived, giving the first premium to this tannery—for the non-acid hemlock. It reflects not alone great credit on this our largest institution, but it will no doubt be an advertisement for them which will help them pecuniarily. We glory in their glory, of course. God bless our tanneries! Would we had more of them. Manufactories is what we lack. Why couldn't we have a basket factory, and clothes-pin factory here, as profitable as anywhere else?

READ Breyman's new advertisement.

The Board of Supervisors was in session this week.

Now that sleighing is good, logs, bolts, wood, grain, etc., is coming in lively.

The First Reformed Church has extended a call to Rev. J. Kremer, of South Holland, Ill.

Mr. Jay Cook's income for the past three years is said to have been over \$75,000 a year.

Mr. G. M. Lauder, of St. Helena, Cal., will please accept our thanks for New Year's card, etc.

"A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart: one is a jewel, the other a treasurer."

Our ship carpenters, who have been to work on the dredge, have gone to Grand Haven to work in Kirby's yard.

During the holiday week the weather has been very rough and cold. Since the 1st it has moderated considerably.

Mr. J. Herold, of Grand Rapids, is in the city spending a few days of rest and recreation among his relatives and friends.

A CERTAIN gentleman must have been very proud of his wife when he described her as "beautiful, dutiful, youthful and an armful."

The Sabbath School children of the M. E. Church enjoyed a fine sleighride on Wednesday last. The M. E. church seems to be flourishing.

Mr. Geo. T. McCure, agent for the genuine Singer Sewing Machine, has arrived in town, and makes his headquarters at Daugremont's novelty store.

Five thousand persons at Utrecht, Holland, have signed Professor Harting's address to the English people, appealing for the independence of the Transvaal.

"REMEMBER," said the physician, "that when you take an egg you are taking a chicken." "Well," said the patient, "first please give me that rye bread in a bottle."

MARRIED—By the Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Kroon, on Dec. 28th, Mr. Frederic G. Metz, and Miss Catherine Poll, both of this city.

Mrs. Senator Logan superintends her husband's correspondence, dictating to a stenographer for hours at a time. She also assists the Senator in collecting materials for reports and addresses.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 6, 1881: George W. Campbell, Wm. B. Jackson, Joseph Ernsthede, D. Smith.

WM. VEEBEEK, P. M.

In Grand Rapids boys are thinned out by sliding down hill. In Saginaw they get lost through holes in the ice. The Grand Rapids plan is the best; because, if you get killed coasting, there you are; but if you get lost through an ice-hole, where are you?

Mr. Ira Smith, aged 71, and three daughters and grand daughter, from Cooper, (near Kalamazoo) were in town this week visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Finch. Mr. Smith is a brother of Mrs. Finch, and remarkably hale and hearty for a man of his age.

The editor of *De Grandet* wrote quite an article about the persecuted Boers of South Africa—whose republic has twice been stolen by the world-renowned robbers of human liberty—the British Government. That's right Mr. Editor, wake up the Hollanders, who lie snoring in the shade of the American Liberty Tree! But, what do you think of the vaunted Yankees, Knickerbockers, etc., who coldly stand by, and can see white men made slaves under the cruel red flag of their ancient foe? Don't you think they might do something too?

New Year's Day was a sad day for the Drost family, residing a little south of this city. The sad news reached them that their oldest son—Marinus—a resident of Grand Rapids, was run over by a horse cart, which injured him to such an extent that he died in a few minutes. The Grand Rapids papers say "that he was a milk vender, was thrown from his sleigh, on Monroe street. A heavy horse carriage, going to a fire, came along at the same moment, at full speed, and ran over Drost, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few minutes. Drost leaves a wife and five children in poor circumstances." Since the above transpired some philanthropic Hollanders got up a subscription list in Grand Rapids, endeavoring to raise some money for the poor widow and orphans, and, the report says, with considerable success. Marinus Drost, was one of the youngest members of the lot of twenty-one volunteers, who left this city on Sunday, the 13th day of September, 1861, to join company D, 8th Mich. Infantry. Of this group of 21 there are now only seven remaining alive.

RANDALL saved Grant from being snubbed in the House.

Mrs. Garfield the other day sent a dozen barrels of cider to market.

ALL the sleighs in the country seemed to be in use on New Year Day.

DURING the present year 4,946 miles of new railroad have been built in this country.

GENERAL Garfield sends milk to be sold in Cleveland. His cows are mainly grade Durhams.

THE schooner *Josies* will undergo some repairs at Kirby's ship yard, at Grand Haven, next spring.

THE schooner *Elva*, which was sold at Marshal's sale, a few days ago, was purchased by Mr. G. Van Putten.

THE German police have discovered a new secret organization of socialists, extending over the whole empire.

AFTER six informal ballots, the Michigan republican senatorial caucus nominated Omar D. Conger, who led John J. Bagley by only two votes.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a large assignee sale, which will be opened to day in Bosman's old store, opposite the post office.

OLD Prob's is dead; that good old man, we ne'er shall see him more; he used to tell what weather we'd get, and what we'd had before.—*Western Farmers Almanac.*

OVER one hundred representative men of the St. Louis bar have signed a petition urging the appointment of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, to the United States Supreme bench.

THE only way in which some people can draw the attention of the people to themselves is to go to church late and walk the whole length of the broad aisle in creaking boots.

If you have made a mistake don't think it a condescension to apologize. The true gentleman is always ready to rectify a blunder. Only the mule bites with one end and kicks with the other.

OUR thanks are tendered the *Post and Tribune* Company of Detroit, for a copy of their excellent almanac for 1881. It is full of statistics valuable to every resident in the State, whether in town or country.

ONE of the largest and heaviest porkers we have ever seen in this city was visible at the meat market of Butkau & Van Zoeren on Wednesday last. It was raised on the farm of Mr. Jas. Cornford, by Mr. Chapman, and weighed, dressed, 575 pounds.

A FORCE of 300 Boers has entered Natal and occupied a strong position on the road to the Transvaal. Their whole force seems to number about 10,000. They may give the British a warning yet. About 10,000 Yankee filibusters, with Winchester rifles would be the "ticket."

HOOVER A. DeLand, the Grand Rapids man whose matrimonial troubles were the talk of the state, and were echoed at New York and even in the Prussian capital, a few months ago, recently obtained a divorce from the musically-inclined Sarah, and has lead to the altar one Mrs. Lunn, of Grand Rapids.

A Dr. Etchinson of Syracuse, N. Y., killed and dressed an ox in twenty-three minutes. He announced that he will accept a challenge, said to have been issued by a butcher named Avery living in Chicago, who offers to bet \$1,000 that no man in the United States can perform the feat within fifteen, or as fast time as Avery. The latter is credited with killing an ox in eight minutes.

THE Odd Fellows' hall at Monterey Center was burned on Wednesday night, Dec. 29, at ten p. m. The lower part was occupied by S. A. Hewitt for a store and the post-office. The Odd Fellows owned the building. They saved nothing from their hall. Mr. Hewitt saved part of his goods and post-office matter. Odd Fellows loss \$1,500, insured for \$1,000. Mr. Hewitt's loss \$400, insured. The grangers and Good Templars also occupied the hall, and lost their regalia, etc. The Odd Fellows will build immediately. The grangers are also going to build a hall.

THE last annual meeting of our Farmers and Fruitgrowers Association was quite fairly attended. This society is now connected with the State Pomological Society. At the above mentioned meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Dutton; Vice Presidents, Gerrit Rooks, K. Lahuis, G. S. de Witt, R. Van Zwailuenburg, F. L. Ruter, and C. H. Joldersma; Secretary, I. Marsilje; Treasurer, A. Visscher. The next meeting of the society will take place on the 15th day of January (next Saturday), at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of A. Visscher, Esq. The topic for discussion at this meeting will be "The Rotation of 'Farm Crops.'" Farmers turn out, and give your experience, and hear the experience of others, on this important subject.

# CLEARANCE SALE

Of the balance of our Winter Stock regardless of Cost.

Having re-leased my present Stores, together with the Entire Basements, and being about to make extensive alterations and improvements, we offer our present stock on hand, at and below cost, previous to putting in our new Spring Stock.

We wish it distinctly understood that this is no annual or ordinary advertising scheme, but we guarantee positive Bargains. All our

Cloaks, Dolmans, Winter Shawls, Furs, BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FELT SKIRTS

—AND OTHER—

WINTER GOODS,

Which we do not wish to carry over, will and must be sold regardless of value.

Exclusive Agent for the DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS. Every person buying material for a dress or cloak, amounting to \$3.00 or upwards will receive a perfect fitting paper pattern free of charge.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson Streets,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

# Great Assignee Sale!

Opposite Post-Office Holland, Mich.

OVER \$9,000.00 WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery,

GLASSWARE,

Tinware, Woodenware, Silverware,

Jewelry, Hardware,

MIRRORS, FRAMES, PICTURES,

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS, REVOLVERS, BASKETS, CUTLERY

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All to be closed out at once at Assignee's Appraisal which is about HALF COST.

Come in the Forenoon and avoid the rush in the Afternoon and Evening.

Secure your Bargains Early---as we remain but a SHORT TIME.

Grand Opening Jan. 8, '81.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.



## A TALE OF THE CAT-TAIL.

Down in a swamp where the alders bloom  
A weary cat-tail hung its head.  
"My heart is wrapped around with gloom;  
I would, I would, that I were dead!  
Life here is never hilarious,  
And always somewhat malarious."  
Said this discontented cat-tail.

"Why am I not a fair moss-rose,  
That a poet's strain might tell of me,  
Or a maiden press me to her nose,  
And gently, tenderly, smell of me?  
Oh, how I bemoan my humble walk!  
And a large tear trickled down the stalk  
At the sorrowful, weeping cat-tail.

"But since my lot with grief is rife,  
Since fate, cruel fate, so dooms me,  
I'll do my best, and the orange of life  
I will most thoroughly squeeze;  
And I'll lift my head—I will, indeed—  
And put off for a period going to seed,"  
Said this very virtuous cat-tail.

So it pushed aside the green leaves that  
Surrounded it like a closet,  
And the neighboring plants were astonished at  
Its great adipose deposit.  
On other cat-tails it quite looked down,  
For none grew so plethoric and brown  
As this noble-hearted cat-tail.

Bigger and browner the cat-tail grew,  
Till at last, one summer day,  
A maiden fair, with eyes of blue,  
Came driving along to-day.  
She had studied artistic decoration,  
And gave a delighted exclamation  
When she saw the noble cat-tail.

She spared it not; in its noble prime  
She cut it short on the spot.  
But it knew it was near its speedy time,  
And it would rather be cut than not.  
And it almost erupted its sleek fat  
With its fervid joy and its honest pride,  
This stout but modest cat-tail.

The maiden showed to all her friends  
Her captured cat-tail, brown and tall;  
She made it a bow with loops and ends,  
And hung it up against the wall.  
The humble cat-tail was much elated,  
In its position so elevated,  
As a decorative cat-tail.

For by its side there hung in state  
Some Kensington-work on flannel,  
While a one-legged stork looked for his mate  
From a pleasing neighboring panel.  
And these with a gorgeous peacock's feather  
And a Japanese fan all hang together,  
With the new aesthetic cat-tail  
—Harper's Bazar.

## TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

In the spring of 1876, Mexico was in a tumult. Lardo, the Chief Justice, succeeding to the Presidency at the death of Juarez, and afterward elected for a second term, announced himself as a candidate for the third. His political opponents, enraged at the thought of a third term, uprose in all directions and declared for Diaz. In March of this year only the rumblings of the rebellion were heard, but society was daily becoming more and more disturbed. Armed men were everywhere about, and many bands of lawless ruffians were scouring the outskirts of the cities and towns, stealing from the farmers, and leaving behind them desolation and despair—truly a peculiarly dangerous and unfortunate time for a foreigner to set out on a journey.

On a lovely morning in early March, a young American gentleman left the town of Matanzas to travel to Jalapa. The narrow road at first winds up the side of the mountain, turning sharply around sudden bends, where a single misstep of the horse or mule would hurl the rider far down into the valley below. It is as if the great mountain had been hollowed out, and the jagged sides left standing, with a rude path trending from the base to the summit. The American was accompanied by six native horsemen mounted on mustangs similar to his own, and four footmen. The whole party were armed. After passing about half way up the mountain side the traveler halted, and motioned to his followers to do the same. For a long time he sat motionless in his saddle gazing out at the exquisite picture before him. In the distance, far below, lay the wonderful valley of Matanzas, the "Garden of Mexico." The rich, excessive vegetation could plainly be discerned, and a few light and graceful clouds hung drifted against the towering rocks. The beams of the lately-risen sun were pouring over the hill-tops and illuminating the vast plain beneath with a fresh and rosy light. He must have been indeed a prosaic and unappreciative man who would pass carelessly by such a wonder-work of nature.

His reverie was suddenly broken by a shout from above. Looking up he saw a single horseman picking his way carefully toward him. He was soon recognized by the men as a resident of Matanzas. When he drew near he spoke rapidly and excitedly to the escort in their peculiar patois, gesticulating violently all the while.

The effect was immediate and startling. The entire body of native horsemen, with one exception, and all the footmen, turned sharply around and made their way rapidly down the mountain side, without a word of explanation or farewell to their employer. The only one who remained was Filomeno, who had been sent by his master, a friend of the traveler, to accompany him to Jalapa, and who understood English after a fashion. He sat motionless in his saddle, gazing after his countrymen, now fast disappearing around the curves of the pathway.

"What's the matter, Filomeno?" asked the American at length, raising in his saddle as he spoke, and shading his eyes with his hand, as he looked after the deserters, "what did that fellow say that has made all this fuss?"

"He said," replied the Mexican slowly, "that revolution had already broken out at Jalapa; that the terrible soldiers of the plains are before us, and that if you proceed you will be surrounded and killed."

"Stuff," said the American, "I am not afraid. Filomeno, let us go on." And, as he spoke, he tightened his hold on his horse's rein, and was about to proceed, when he saw that Filomeno had not stirred.

"Come, Filomeno," said he, "time is slipping by and we must be off. Surely you are not afraid to accompany me?"

"No matter," answered the Mexican, "but I cannot go as I am. All these robbers know Filomeno, and would give a good price for my head. If I go with

you I must go disguised. Wait," and, turning around, he scrambled lightly and quickly back from the road toward a little hut near by, whence a thin wreath of smoke was curling lazily up through the clear morning air. He was gone scarcely fifteen minutes, and when he again drew near the American hardly knew him. Filomeno had disappeared under the guise of a charcoal-burner.

"Now I am ready; I have left my horse where it will be taken care of," he said, and now on foot he fell into his old place close behind the American's mustang.

And so they journeyed on, up into the clouds and then down again, over the rich breasts of valleys which are only found in the tropics, and along the tracks of old watercourses, and through brooks and little rivers of a peculiar greenish hue. Around them was nature in all her wasteful luxuriance, but no sign of anything human to help or hinder them.

That night they encamped in a small valley, and resumed their journey at daybreak. At 11 o'clock on the morning of this day they were drawing near Jalapa. The sun was beating down out of a cloudless sky; the heat was intense; and a deep stillness seemed to have settled over the great plain. Before them was the Valley of Jalapa; on the right the Volcano of Orizaba, its cone white with snow and ice, its sides covered with that luxuriance of foliage only known where eternal summer reigns.

The American, too tired even to notice this, was nodding in his saddle, and for a long time had not spoken to his companion. He was aroused by a low cry from Filomeno. Turning toward him and following the direction of his eyes, he saw a large body of horsemen galloping toward him. He could see at once that they were not regular soldiers. They advanced in confusion, and no two men seemed dressed alike. It was a squad of the dreaded guerrillas on a foraging expedition. With a terrible feeling of despair the American again looked around for Filomeno. He had fled. The American was alone, with a hundred wild and lawless Mexican robbers bearing down on him, like a rushing wind across a placid lake.

In a moment, as it seemed, they were upon him and around him. Resistance was useless. A score of pistols pointed at him, a score of swords were raised above his head, and a score of long sticks with knives on the ends, called *matanzas*, were pricking him in all directions. He was pulled off his horse in a twinkling, stripped naked in the midst of a dense circle of howling savages, who were cursing and fighting for his various articles of dress. At length his clothing, arms and valuables were divided. The leader of the band, with the American's watch dangling from his belt, shouted out an order to his men. Two troopers armed with *matanzas* rode up to the prisoner and commanded him to walk before them. "You American devil," they exclaimed in Spanish, "you dog of a spy, be off to Jalapa. When we get you there we'll teach you to sneak around our lines. March!"

And in order to add emphasis to their words they prodded the prisoner with the points of their *matanzas* till the blood started from more than one wound on his arms and legs. Angry, faint and sore, and half blinded by the fierce rays of the sun, the American wheeled around and upbraided the leader for these indignities, and especially for depriving him of his clothes. In reply, one of the soldiers pulled out from under his saddle a piece of coarse and filthy matting which he carelessly tossed to the prisoner.

"Take this," he said; "it is too small for you, but the fleas in it will keep you warm."

And so, wrapping this dirty covering about his shoulders, our countryman started on his painful march to Jalapa.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they reached the town. The American was hustled into a wretched adobe hut on the outskirts of the village, and the Mexicans, after posting a guard around the place, tied their horses under a shed and gave themselves up to rest and boisterous recreation. Inside the hut on a rude bench the American sat silent hour after hour. At length he walked to a little window and begged for water. There was no response. The bare walls only echoed his cry of "¡Agua! ¡agua!"

All the next day, too, the prisoner was kept without food or drink or clothes. At times his mind wandered a little. At sunset the cool evening air somewhat revived him. He moved his bench under the window of the hut, and stretching himself under it listened carelessly to the idle conversation of the soldiers outside. Suddenly his heart gave a terrible throb; a cold perspiration overwhelmed him, and he fainted.

What he had heard was this: The soldiers were talking about a fair that was to open in Jalapa on the morrow, and they were detailing to a new-comer some of the amusements that had been planned for the occasion.

"We are going to have a shooting match at noon," said one; "we have got an American spy in that box yonder, and we are going to tie him to a stake and shoot at him with our revolvers. Whoever kills him will get five silver dollars. The dog's hours are numbered."

These were the words which had fallen on the American like a pall.

It was probably much less than a hour that the prisoner lay insensible. Then he roused himself, and, like the brave man that he was, looked his doom in the face. So he was to die, and die the death of a miserable cur; he, the inhabitant of a pleasant Northern city, with youth, health, kind friends and fortune. To be tied to a stake in a Mexican market place and shot at for a paltry prize. These thoughts were maddening. He called fiercely to his captors to liberate him; he strode furiously up and down the room; he rushed to the window and

rattled the bars; and finally from sheer exhaustion he sank down on the floor in despair.

He lay still for a long time.

He could not mark the hours, but at length he knew by the cool wind that crept in through the bars, that day—his last day—was not far away. Then he heard a cock crow; and then he saw a bright ray of sunlight come flashing into his miserable hut, and he was sure that he had but a few hours more to live. He made up his mind that he would die bravely. He rose to his full height, stretched his limbs, and raised his head proudly. As he did so he heard a sound of horses galloping toward him. He rushed to the window and looked out. A cavalry officer, in a fine uniform, with flashing arms and equipments, and followed by a squad of men, was coming every moment nearer and nearer.

The lounging guerrillas around his prison started up and stood respectfully aside; several who lingered were knocked over by the hurrying hoofs of the horsemen. The officer rode close up to the hut, and, pulling his horse almost on to his haunches, he leaped to the ground. With a quick and angry command to the guard at the door the bolt was drawn back.

The American, entirely naked, was standing in the middle of the room. Advancing, and speaking in English, the officer said:

"Who are you, and where do you come from?"

"I am an American traveler from the State of Massachusetts," was the reply.

"Massachusetts!" said the other; "that is near Connecticut. I went to school in that State years ago. I like Americans. Yesterday I heard, in this city, that some rascally devils had captured an American and were going to torture him at the fair to-day. It is fortunate for you that I have come."

Then taking off his coat he insisted on the American wearing it, and, in response to his call, other garments were soon obtained.

"Now," said the officer, "take this horse and come to my quarters."

Then, turning around, he shouted out, in Spanish, to the chief of the guerrillas: "Francisco, if I hear of another prank like this, I shall send my orderly to blow out your brains."

At the officer's quarters, in the city, our countryman received every possible attention, and as soon as he was rested and refreshed he was furnished with horses and money and escorted safely to Vera Cruz.

## "Good to Pull."

A number of ladies visited a New York public school, and one of them thought that she would question the tots, and see how much they knew about the senses. What were the eyes for?

For seeing.  
Yes—and what would be the result if we had no eyes? And she asked the little ones to shut their eyes tight. Ay, yes. They understood.

And then the ears. What were they for?

Hearing.  
Yes; and now stop your ears up as tightly as you can. Ah! what a sad thing it would be to have no ears. We should never hear the birds sing any more, and never more hear mamma's voice.

And then came the nose. What was that for?

Somehow the little ones seemed puzzled at this point. About the eyes and ears there had been no question—but the nose? They looked up into the lady's face curiously, evidently with an answer ready, but not quite sure of being right. Finally the questioner saw an intelligent smile upon one chubby little face—one of the four-year-olds—and she said to the child:

"Ah, Miss Dot, you can tell me what the nose is for, can't you? Come, now speak up. Don't be afraid. What is it?"

A few twists and puckers, and then, with a wondrous sparkle of the great brown eyes:

"Eb,—I-dess its for mamma to tate hold of to pull!"

That close the examination for the day.

## A Doubtful Apology.

Not many years ago, in the village of Eatonton, Ga., a man made his appearance and stopped at the tavern. He was possessed of a remarkable nose, one which almost monopolized his entire face—red, Roman, enormous. So great a show was it, that it attracted universal attention. The glances cast at it, and the remarks made about it, had rendered its owner somewhat sensitive upon the subject. A half-grown negro boy was summoned by the proprietor to carry his baggage to his room. Cuffee was much taken with the nose. As he came out of the room, unable to contain himself longer, he exclaimed:

"Golly, what a nose!"

Our traveler overheard him, and went to his master with a demand for punishment.

Cuffee was called up, and, at the suggestion of some bystanders, was let off on condition that he would apologize to the offended gentleman. This he readily agreed to do. Walking to the room where our traveler was, and touching his hat and humbly bowing, he said:

"Massa, I was talkin' nonsense. You ain't got no nose!"

## Anecdote of Bryant.

Mr. Bryant was peculiarly considerate of the feelings of others. An associate editor relates the following incident:

Mr. Bryant, who was reading a review of a little book of wretched verse, said to me: "I wish you would deal very gently with poets, especially with the weaker ones." Later, I had a bad case of poetic idiocy to deal with, and, as I was debating the matter in my mind, Mr. Bryant happened to come into my room. I said to him that I was embarrassed by his injunction to deal gently with poets, and pointed out to him the

utter impossibility of finding anything to praise or lightly to condemn in the book before me. After I had read some portions of it to him, he answered: "No, you can't praise it, but"—turning the volume in his hand, and inspecting it—"you might say that the binding is securely put on, and that—well, the binder has planed the edges pretty smooth."

## Familiar Quotations.

The expression "a dim religious light" may be found in Milton's "Penseroso," and the commonly-repeated saw that "absence makes the heart grow fonder" is to be discovered in T. H. Bayley's song, "Isle of Beauty." Colley Cibber, as almost every one is aware, took it into his head that he could greatly improve upon Shakespeare's tragedy "King Richard III.," and, in pursuance of this idea, he made various additions to the play, many of which have, curiously enough, entered, as it were, into the language. Among these we may notice, "So much for Buckingham;" "Richard's himself again," and "My soul's in arms and eager for the fray;" but, in spite of them, Mr. Cibber's tinkering, though gratefully adopted by more than one great actor, has now fallen into well-merited disrepute. In criticizing Lord Beaconsfield's speeches, hostile papers are fond of making effective reference to "apt alliteration's artful aid," but they seldom, if indeed ever, allow Churchill, the satirist, any credit for the phrase. Mr. O'Connor, too, if we remember rightly, has written of the gay Conservative statesman as "the gay Lothario of politics."

How many persons, we wonder, recollect that the original "gay Lothario" is one of the characters in Rowe's tragedy, "The Penitent?" Then, again, the phrase "comparisons are odious" is almost invariably written without quotation marks. It occurs in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and also in Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum," and Shakespeare, in "Much Ado About Nothing," says "comparisons are odorous." A literary journal of some standing recently made itself a laughing stock by remarking that this last was not classical English—a quite sufficient proof that even he whom Ben Jonson called "sweet swan of Avon" is not as well known as he ought to be. The origin of the term "the midnight oil" is hard to trace, but it occurs in Quarles, in Shenstone and in Gay, and it was probably invented by the first. "Devil take the hindmost" opens up another difficult problem; but perhaps Beaumont and Fletcher may claim the phrase, which was used in later days by Butler, Prior, Pope, Burns and half a dozen more. "Diamond cut diamond" is traceable to Ford's "Lover's Melancholy," where it may be found in the form "diamonda cut diamonds," and the expression, "neither fish nor flesh nor good nor herring" seems to belong to Sir H. Sheers. "Turn over a new leaf" says Middleton, in "Anything for a Quiet Life," and it was Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who first owned "the soft impeachment." Oliver Goldsmith, in "The Good-natured Man," wrote "measures, not men, have always been my mark;" and Burke, doubtless alluding to the popularity of the phrase in his day, spoke of "the cant of 'not men, but measures.'" To Milton we owe the saying that

Peace hath her victories  
No less renowned than war;  
and it was Goldsmith again who, in "She Stoops to Conquer," introduced us to "the very pink of perfection."—*London Queen.*

## What Is a Cold Bath?

A cold bath is not necessarily a bath in water of the temperature of the atmosphere. A bath is truly and really cold when it produces a certain physiological effect—a slight momentary shock followed by pleasant and lasting reaction. The effects are for the majority of people most pleasantly obtained by bathing in water about 35 deg. to 40 deg. below the temperature of the body—the usual temperature of unheated water in June and July. Bearing this in mind we can enjoy our physiological "cold" bath as safely and pleasantly at Christmas as at midsummer, and there is no necessity for the most timid or weakly to discontinue his morning tub because the summer weather is over. When the water sinks below a temperature of 60 deg., let it be heated to that point and then used, and we shall still have our "cold" bath, though of heated water. The daily stimulant effect of such a bath is so beneficial to the great majority of persons and is of such marked service in maintaining health, that it is very important to have it widely known that a cold bath may be taken all the year round, provided cold is not mistaken to mean "at the temperature of the outer air." To heat our bath during the winter months is too often thought to be unmanly, while in reality it is truly scientific, and to bathe in unheated water all the year round, whatever the temperature that water may be, is to prove one's self an ignorant slave of outward circumstances.—*Lancel.*

## Bobby and the Plaster.

Bobby Binkers was a Nevada boy, and didn't want to go to school. He did not put in his appearance at breakfast, and about 9 o'clock his mother went up to see what was the matter. Bob was writing about the bed from an improvised stomach-ache. "All right," said the old lady. "I'll apply a mustard plaster containing two square feet of motive power was spread upon the boy's abdomen. "Mother, how long must this thing stay on?" "I guess I'll be able to take it off about 4 this afternoon, and then if I can get an emetic to work, it'll be all right. Lie still, my boy, I'll bring you through." Then Bob rose up immediately and started for school, and the plaster was the cause of his being an hour late.

# Vegetine

## WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary of Springfield, Me., always advises every one troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

## Read His Statement:

SPRINGFIELD, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.  
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc. ALBERT CROOKER, Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

## Vegetine.

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

HALEBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low, my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be. Mrs. A. J. PENDLETON.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

## Vegetine

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.



**Sleep, Appetite and Strength**  
Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and energetic or dispirited or single, old or poor health or languidness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without interfering, take **Hop Bitters.**

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life; it has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters, overworked, nervous, or suffering from any infirmity, if you are young, suffering from a bed of sickness, or suffering from any infirmity, take **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **Hop Bitters.**

**D. I. C.** is an absolute and irrefragable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists, send for Circular.

**HOP BITTERS**  
J. W. CO.,  
Beverly, N. Y.,  
& Toronto, Ont.

# For Two Generations

The good and staunch old stand-by, **MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD**  
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.







